

place. We felt they could make it but feared windslabs. On November 3 they set out at 6:30 and by ten o'clock were above the highest fixed ropes. They took an hour and a half to cross the 150 feet of the rocky barrier. They were on the summit (23,442 feet) at noon in brilliant but windy weather. The second team, Blanc, Renaud, Sirdar Ang Temba and I, were at Camp III as they descended. There was room for only four people at the campsite, which previously had taken us two days to carve out of the steep ice. We four were at the summit on November 4 in bright, still weather. We used 170 pitons, 15 ice screws, 70 pickets and 10,000 feet of fixed rope.

MAURICE GICQUEL, *Groupe de Haute Montagne*

*Lhotse Attempt.* Germans Gerhard Lenser and Michael Holz hoped to try Lhotse (27,923 feet) from the east but failed to find approach routes to the mountain. In early April they found their way barred by a formidable ice wall. They rested briefly at Kunde, which they left on April 9 for another approach via Mingbo Pass. At 17,000 feet they were confronted by another ice wall, 500 feet high and completely smooth, which their load-carrying Sherpas could not handle.

KAMAL K. GUHA, *Himalayan Club*

*Kangchungtse or Makalu II.* A four-man Japanese group from Denki-Tsushin University led by Tadashige Nishiyama from Base Camp on the Barun Glacier reconnoitered Kangchungtse (25,066 feet), which was first climbed by French in 1954. They established their highest camp, Camp IV, on the northwest ridge at 22,000 feet on May 4. Yusuke Ito and a Sherpa got to 23,000 feet on May 6, but they had no supplies for a summit bid.

*Makalu.* The Mountaineering Union of Yugoslavia expedition was led by Ales Kunaver and comprised ten climbers, three scientists and one journalist. They attempted the unclimbed south face, placing Camp V at 25,750 feet on 27,825-foot Makalu. In early November Miya Malezie and Janko Azman reached the top of the south face at 26,575 feet but could not get to the summit.

*Kongde-Ri, East Peak.* A German Alpine Club five-man expedition from the Allgäu-Kempton section made the first ascent of Kongde-Ri's eastern (lower) summit (19,991 feet), 21 miles southwest of Mount Everest. The climb was made from the Lumding Khola, which lies south of the peak. Franz Dürschmidt made a solo ascent of 19,000-foot Kan-karmu, which is south of Kongde-Ri's east peak.

*Rolwaling.* Franz Ludwig Klement, his wife Annelie, Max Leonhard, Florian Maurer, Ferdinand and Max Pfordte and Harro Storck from

Munich entered the Rolwaling valley and on March 14 set up Base Camp above Nangaon at 14,275 feet. Camp I was placed at 16,750 feet, north of Jaluntse. On March 21 Storck solo made the first ascent of Jaluntse (19,390 feet), which was climbed twice more by the group. Camp II was then pitched to the west at 17,650 feet. Three more ascents were made from there: Jalungkang (18,865 feet), on which they unexpectedly found a summit cairn; Zirgokang (18,983 feet); and on March 28 Chadirgo (18,242 feet) by both Klements. From a Camp III, between March 31 and April 2, Leonhard, F. Pfordte and Storck made the first ascent of Kadakomago (19,849 feet) by its difficult northwest face. The group then moved north in the Rolwaling and established a new Camp II at 19,000 feet. Storck and Max Pfordte climbed Singkar (20,544 feet) by its southwest ridge. The Klements had to return from 250 feet below the summit when Frau Klement lost a crampon. They also climbed P 6293 (20,647 feet), a second ascent, by the southwest slope.

*Chobutse, Rolwaling Valley.* The members of our expedition were Michaela Wegert, Gustav and Klaus Harder, Peter Vogler and I as leader. On April 8 we finally ascended the upper Rolwaling Khola from Beding to the high alpine meadow, Nangaon, and some 650 feet higher established Base Camp at 14,100 feet, close to the Ripimu Glacier. Michaela Wegert and I on April 12 climbed P 5300 (17,389 feet), just north of Kang Pom Ri. An attempt by Klaus Harder and Vogler from the northwest to climb Chigimago, south of Base Camp, failed some 650 feet from the top. After a week of acclimatization, we felt strong enough for our main objective, Chobutse (21,982 feet). We hoped to approach it from the Ripimu Glacier, climb a steep step into the glacial basin below the col between it and Takargo and up the eastern face to the summit. We placed Camp I at 16,750 feet on April 14 in the moraine of the Ripimu. The approach to the glacial basin was steep and dangerous, being overhung by an ice terrace. We spent a day securing the route. With bivouac equipment for three days Gustav Harder and I set out on April 17 from Camp I. Knee-deep and even hip-deep snow and intense sun forced us to halt at 19,350 feet around noon. We dug a snow cave. The next day we went on in not difficult terrain but bothered by new snow. After a long traverse, we reached the col. We continued up astride the sharp ridge. Camp III was at 20,350 feet in a hole in a huge cornice. On the 19th Gustav and I climbed some 350 feet of difficult mixed climbing but had to turn back for lack of pitons. On April 22 Vogler and I were back in Camp III. On the 23rd we fixed ropes on the rock band and were joined by the Harder brothers in Camp III. On April 24 we were soon up the fixed ropes, then traversed steep ice, climbed a snow gully, a steep step and looked up at the two-pronged top. When we got there, we could view the 8000ers, Lhotse, Makalu, Everest and nearby Cho Oyu. Gaurisankar and Meluntse seemed near enough to touch. After that climb we headed up the Tolam Bau Glacier. Camp was set up at 17,700